

THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY

OF THE

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

IN CANADA

MEMORANDUM FOR THE REV. DR. TUCKER

BY

HON. S. H. BLAKE, K.C.

OCT., 1907

ANGLICAN CHURCH OF CANADA
GENERAL SYNOD ARCHIVES

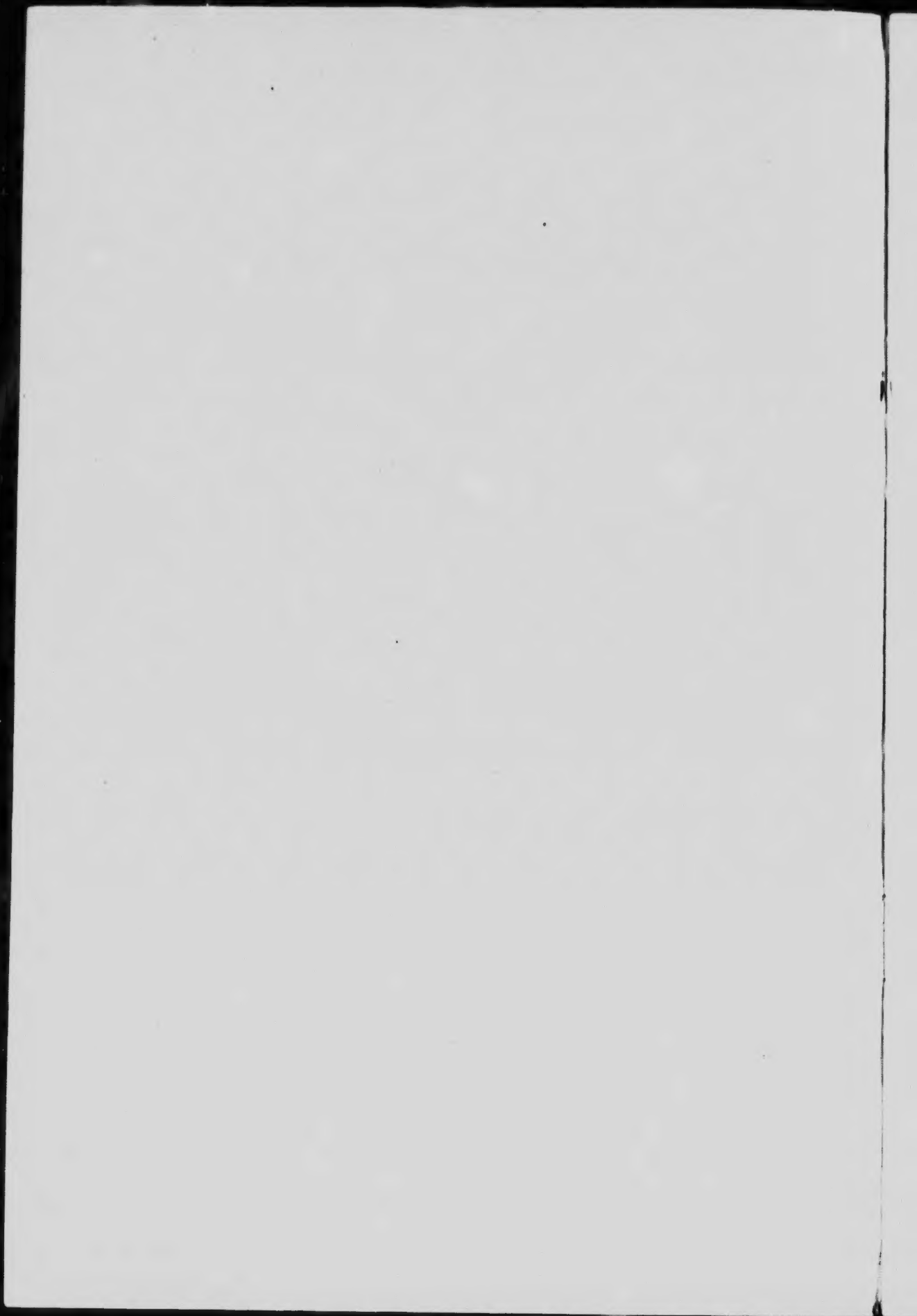
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MEMORANDUM FOR THE REVEREND DR. TUCKER,
GEN.-SEC. M. S. C. C.

I have finished the perusal and analysis of the current statements sent in from the fourteen Missionary Dioceses, of the Report of the Indian Department for last year, of the C. M. S. for 1905-6 and 1906-7, and a good many letters which have passed from time to time in reference to the various matters connected with the Missionary work of our Church. I have thought it well to put the information thus gathered into the shape of a Memorandum, which may be of some help in solving the difficult questions to be disposed of by the Board of the M. S. C. C., during the coming month.

I do not pretend to say that the figures are absolutely accurate. I found it at times difficult to make a satisfactory comparison between the particulars given in the Blue Book of the Department of Indian Affairs and those supplied in the statements referred to, as the divisions of the Dioceses are not co-terminus with those of the Provinces. At times the returns of the Blue Book are obviously incomplete and erroneous. The great body of immigrants continually pouring into this region makes it impossible at present accurately to determine the number or to ascertain those that belong to the Church of England; the vastness and inaccessibility of large portions of the regions to be covered prevent the possibility of numbering precisely the Indians or the Eskimos. Yet I am satisfied that the figures given will form a basis sufficiently correct to enable the Board to make the comparisons needed to arrive at a just conclusion in its work of distribution.

I have therefore set forth the numbers of (1) the White population; (2) the Indian population; (3) the Eskimos; (4) the Chinese; (5) the Japanese; returned as members of the Church of England in each Diocese. I have also given such particulars as to finances and their apportionment as may be found helpful to the members of the Board in determining the question, made so vital to us as the funds under our control are insufficient to answer the demands made.

- (a) Should a determined and widespread effort be made to increase the funds at our disposal and, if so, how high should we aim?
- (b) In what proportions should the funds be divided?
- (c) Is the White work to be the main object of the Society, or, should we seek to take up the Indian work as the C. M. S. leaves it?
- (d) Should the present proportion between the Home and Foreign work be continued, or, if varied, in what way?
- (e) What is to be our attitude towards the Eskimo, Chinese and Japanese work?

Possibly, it might be well to have this Memorandum printed and distributed to all the members of the Board and the Dioceses affected asking for such corrections in the facts as may appear proper and for such opinion as to the best course to pursue in respect of the matters indicated so that these conclusions might be collated and tabulated for the use of the Board at its meeting.

From the above sources we have the following results :—

TOTAL NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

White.....	175,404
Indian.....	21,125
Eskimo.....	760
Chinese.....	41
Japanese.....	10
Total.....	197,340

The above total is thus made up :—

	WHITE	INDIAN	ESKIMO	CHINESE	JAPANESE	TOTAL
Algoma.....	16,355	617	..	..	..	16,972
Athabasca.....	400	400	..	..	..	800
Caledonia.....	559	2,300	..	5	10	2,874
Calgary.....	18,000	415	..	6	..	18,421
Columbia.....	7,000	570	..	30	..	7,600
Keewatin.....	4,500	3,000	..	..	..	7,500
Kootenay.....	5,000	*	..	..	..	5,000
Mackenzie River.....	100	900	400	..	..	1,400
Moosonee.....	440	3,700	360	..	..	4,500
New Westminster.....	8,800	1,679 (last year)	..	..	..	10,479
Qu'Appelle (Estimated)	27,000	200	..	..	..	27,200
Rupert's Land.....	56,650	3,350	..	..	..	60,000
Saskatchewan (Estimat'd)	30,000	3,534	..	..	..	33,534
Yukon.....	600	460	..	..	..	1,060
	175,404	21,125	760	41	10	197,340

*1,500 Indians, all Roman Catholics.

The total amount of assistance asked for and given by the M. S. C. C. in respect of this work last year was about \$64,000, which total is made up as follows; and that asked for 1908 is as follows :—

	Asked for 1907	Granted for 1907	Asked for 1908
Algoma.....	\$12,887	\$6,900	\$ 9,555
Athabasca.....	5,000	2,400	6,500 (1)
Caledonia.....	3,000	2,900	2,800
Calgary.....	16,877.80	8,400	15,450 (2)
Columbia.....	2,500	2,350	2,500
Keewatin.....	4,500	3,900	5,500
Kootenay.....	5,660	3,400	4,540
Mackenzie River.....	5,000	2,950	5,100
Moosonee.....	5,000	3,000	6,000 (3)
New Westminster.....	2,000	2,700	2,900
Qu'Appelle.....	8,500	7,500	10,000
Rupert's Land.....	8,400	7,000	10,450
Saskatchewan.....	10,000	9,000	26,323
Yukon.....	6,000	4,500	6,000
Totals.....	\$96,224.80	\$66,900	\$113,618

1. \$5,000 + \$1,500 to replace over draft in 1906.
2. Includes \$4,000 for maintenance of Indian Schools.
3. Includes \$1,000 white work (new) Abitibi.
\$2,000 Eskimo work (new).

APPORTIONMENTS FOR 1907.

Algoma.....	\$1,800.00	Niagara.....	\$7,875.00
Athabasca.....	100.00	Nova Scotia.....	6,825.00
Caledonia.....	200.00	Ontario.....	6,300.00
Calgary.....	1,200.00	Ottawa.....	7,875.00
Columbia.....	1,000.00	Quebec.....	7,350.00
Fredericton.....	4,725.00	Qu'Appelle.....	1,000.00
Huron.....	16,800.00	Rupert's Land.....	3,500.00
Keewatin.....	300.00	Saskatchewan.....	700.00
Kootenay.....	700.00	Toronto.....	24,675.00
Mackenzie River.....	100.00	Yukon.....	500.00
Montreal.....	14,175.00		
Moosonee.....	200.00		\$109,100.00
New Westminster.....	1,200.00		

The further assistance given by the M. S. C. C., is for Foreign work and was about \$25,000, which, irrespective of the designated contributions, is made up as follows :—

To Missionaries of Society in Japan.....	\$15,900.48
“ “ China.....	3,292.47
“ “ Palestine.....	1,407.40
“ “ E. Africa.....	1,808.23
“ “ India.....	1,181.62
“ “ S. America.....	458.33
“ “ Egypt.....	583.26
“ “ Persia.....	319.27
	\$25,041.06

The proportion between the Home and Foreign work is about two-thirds to the former and one-third to the latter work.

The C. M. S. found it necessary recently owing to the “overwhelming claims of other portions of the world,” to reduce annually the grants made by it for many years to the Indian work in the Northwest and British Columbia. The M. S. C. C. have been asked to take up this work. It must determine whether it will accept the responsibility which, if undertaken, unless the contributions are very largely increased, will take the larger portion of its present income, and starve the work among the White population. Some object to what they call “counting heads,” and consider that, irrespective of numbers, increased contributions should be made to the present Indian stations and schools. Must not the M. S. C. C. recognize, as did the C. M. S., that there are “overwhelming claims” which call upon it to reconsider the whole question as between the demands of the Foreign field, the White, and Eskimo population?

It must not be forgotten that, as stated in the last report of the C. M. S., its contributions last year to the work among these Indians amounted to nearly \$80,000. In many places the Indians are doing well. They have their farms, cattle, grain, and all the surroundings of well-to-do-farmers. Situations are open to them with good pay. The earnings of the Indians in the Dominion last year exceeded \$5,000,000. In the northern part of the country, owing to recent

competition, they are getting much better prices for their furs. The Government aids considerably when needed. The C. M. S. reports the contributions for 1906 towards Church purposes of 1764 Indians in B. C. as \$1,870.64, while 8704 in the Northwest gave \$1,777.87. Has not the time arrived for encouraging the Indians to show that they value their religious privileges? They have now in many places been well off for years and should be able to do much more than give the annual contribution of twenty-five cents as shown by the above figures. In few places have they now to erect buildings. A very large amount of financial assistance is given annually beyond the \$80,000 furnished by the C. M. S. and irrespective of the contributions of the M. S. C. C. It is stated that there is an Endowment Fund of \$70,000 applicable to work in Mackenzie River and Athabasca. Should not the whole of this question be taken up and the matter thoroughly gone into and some satisfactory solution be attempted?

The following particulars may be helpful in endeavouring to work on these lines :—

By the last Report of the Indian Department the total number of Indians in the Province of Ontario was.....		23,728
In Manitoba.....	8,074	
In N. W. T.	3,473	
In Saskatchewan.....	7,425	
In Alberta.....	5,512	
		24,484
In British Columbia.....		24,997
In the Province of Quebec.....	11,307, (7718 R.C. & 119 Anglicans)	73,209
In Nova Scotia.....	2,148 all R. C.	
In New Brunswick.....	1,732 "	
In Prince Edward Island.....	284 "	
		15,471
Total number of Indians in the Dominion within Treaty limits.....		88,680
Outside Treaty limits.....		20,714
Total number of Indians in the Dominion of Canada.....		
		109,394

This would give, taking four to each family, about 22,000 families within Treaty limits. From the statistics of this book the total earnings of these 22,000 families were over five millions of dollars made up as follows :—

Farm Produce.....	\$1,379,382
Wages.....	2,374,762
Hunting and Fishing.....	762,398
Stock Raising, &c.....	500,000

Making in all..... \$5,016,542

The total number of schools, embracing Industrial, Boarding and Day Schools, belonging to the Church of England in Ontario (deduct-

ing Muncey and Walpole Island), British Columbia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, outside treaty limits, and the Northwest Territory, are 86; the total average annual attendance at these schools is 1,252; the total annual cost of these schools according to the Government Returns is \$108,049.88.

The total number of *Day Schools* is 70;

The total annual attendance is 750;

The total annual expense is \$19,800.

The total number of *Industrial Schools* is 5;

The total average attendance is 238;

The total annual cost is \$42,422.56;

The total number of *Boarding Schools* is 11;

The total average attendance is 264;

The total annual expense is \$45,827.32.

These may again be sub-divided as follows :—

DAY SCHOOLS.

Place	Number	Average Attendance	Yearly Cost
Ontario.....	8	109	\$2,550.00
British Columbia.....	11	154	3,300.00
Manitoba.....	31	238	9,050.00
Saskatchewan.....	13	101	3,900.00
Alberta.....	2	16	600.00
Outside Limits and N. W. T.....	5	132	1,000.00
Total.....	70	750	\$19,800.00

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Place	Number	Average Attendance	Yearly Cost
Ontario.....	1	55	\$10,289.47
British Columbia.....	3	112	19,422.30
Manitoba.....	0	0	
Saskatchewan.....	1	71	12,710.79
Alberta.....	0	0	
Outside Limits and N. W. T.....	0	0	
Total.....	5	238	\$42,422.56

BOARDING SCHOOLS.

Place	Number	Average Attendance	Yearly Cost
Ontario.....	0	0	
British Columbia.....	1	33	\$ 2,571.25
Manitoba.....	0	0	
Saskatchewan.....	3	83	16,319.45
Alberta.....	6	131	22,786.62
Outside Treaty Limits.....	0	0	
North West Territory.....	1	17	4,150.00
Total.....	11	264	\$45,827.32

We have, therefore, 70 Day Schools with an average attendance of 750 and a cost of \$19,800, the whole of which appears to be paid by the Government : of Industrial Schools 5; the average attendance 238; the total cost \$42,422.56, of which the Government pays \$27,750.48; leaving \$14,672.08 apparently paid by the Church : of Boarding Schools 11, the average attendance of which is 264, the total cost of which is \$45,827.32, of which \$18,634.48 is paid by the Government and \$27,092.84 by the Church.

A resume of the above gives the following :—

70 Day Schools with an average attendance of 750 and a cost of \$19,800, all paid by the Government.

5 Industrial Schools with an average attendance of 238 and a cost of \$42,422.56, \$27,750.48 of which is paid by the Government.

11 Boarding Schools with an average attendance of 264, and a cost of \$45,827.32, \$18,634.48 of which is paid by the Government.

Giving 502 pupils in Industrial and Boarding Schools at a cost of \$88,249.86, of which the Government pays \$46,384.96 and the Church \$41,864.92. As a result, the Church pays but little, if anything, for the education of 750 children in the Day Schools, but pays \$41,864.92 towards the 502 children that are educated in the Industrial and Boarding Schools.

It is satisfactory to find from the above figures, when the cost of the Indian and Boarding Schools is pressing so heavily, that it is not necessary to the Christianizing of the Indians to have either of these classes of schools, but that a larger work has been done through the travelling missionary where only Day schools are found than in the Dioceses where the expensive Industrial and Boarding schools are kept up. As an illustration of the truth of this statement—take the two Dioceses of Keewatin and Moosonee; the former with an Indian population of 5,000 returns 3,000 Anglicans and the latter with an Indian population of 6,500 returns 3,700 Anglicans. Therefore, out of a total Indian population of 11,500 in these two Dioceses we have 6,700 Anglicans. In Calgary, where there has been for years an Industrial school, and for over twenty-five years Boarding schools, out of an Indian population of 5,000 we have 415 returned as Anglicans; and in Algoma, where the same state of matters has existed for years, we have out of a total Indian population of 8,000, 617 Anglicans. Therefore, out of a total Indian population of 13,000 in these two Dioceses, we have 1,032 Anglicans as against 6,700 Anglicans out of a total Indian population of 11,500 in the Dioceses of Keewatin and Moosonee.

Under all the circumstances of the case it may be well to consider whether it would not be proper to demand of the Government well equipped up-to-date Day schools with well qualified teachers and all the equipment needed for the education of the Indian in the state of life in which he is to be placed, the total cost of such schools to be borne by the Government. Then, let the Church devote its energies to the religious instruction of all the Indians at present in the Church of

England schools of to-day. It is to be noted that the Bishop of Caledonia has determined, if the Government will not increase the grant to the Boarding schools in his Diocese, to permit the Government to take charge of these schools and only to look after the religious teaching. It strikes me that it would be better to do so than to continue the keeping up or the increasing or duplicating of these Institutions. At Sault Ste. Marie there is an Indian school only half full. Another is now being built at Chapleau, a little over three hundred miles distant, when it has been stated that the Government is prepared to pay the cost of the transport of children to the older school. It is also well worth considering whether some arrangement should not be made with the local Colleges which are now springing up whereby the Industrial school should end and these Collegiate Institutes take up this work.

That there must be changes in the present method of carrying on the Indian work seems to be admitted by all those who are interested in this question. In the number of "The Algoma Missionary News" for last June is found the following statement :—

"The number of Pagan and uneducated Indians is principally the result of Missionary apathy and a lack of necessary means for a more vigorous prosecution of the work."

The last report of the Church Missionary Society calls attention to and adopts the following statement :—

"The work in the Northwest Canada Missions is now largely pastoral."

"Both Missions and Government have made a great mistake in trying to keep the Indians in a dependent position instead of letting them face the world and either swim with the stream or sink."

"If the men are willing to work they can earn from \$1.50 to \$2.00 and their rations per diem, and in the winter can do very well with their hunting."

"A new evil, one mentioned in many of the annual letters from Northwest Canada, has appeared, for strong drink is doing much harm among the converts and even more among the heathen. Schools at the old stations at Manito Rapids and Little Forks were abandoned, the Indians of those places being opposed to any Christian teaching."

"Drunkenness and immorality increase among the Halfbreeds and the Indians."

Again in another Diocese :—

"Intoxicating drink and gambling conduced to the demoralization of the people."

Again in another Diocese :—

"Drink is flooding the country elsewhere and the natives so easily fall a prey to it. Our work is simply paralyzed through the effects of it."

"Our Indians come into town to do business; they see these men and they do likewise. It is simply heartrending when one remembers what has been done for our Indians in the past and how loyal they were to their religious teachers, to behold them now throwing away their religion, despising their teachers, and glorying in their newly acquired habit of getting drunk. Honesty was a common trait in the Indian character in bygone days; now they will steal and lie—in fact, do anything to be able to procure strong drink. And this falling away is not peculiar to the men; the women are just as bad."

"There are three houses at L., the nearest town at which the Indians can get all the intoxicating liquor for which they are able to pay and renegade white men and halfbreeds enough to furnish it to them."

In another Diocese :—

"The encouragement experienced in 1905 was succeeded in the following year by sore trials due to the drunken and immoral habits of the Whites which were only too readily imitated by the Indians."

Again :—

"Tuberculosis has made great ravages among the Indians of late years and a properly qualified medical man has long been needed."

The last report of Dr. Bryce, the chief medical officer, for the past year, shows why the Indian population does not increase and gives some details which should make those in any manner responsible for or interested in Indian work very sick at heart. He says :—

"We have instituted conditions such as must necessarily result from the small houses which the Indians have been supplied with and then allow some contagious disease to be introduced whose progress like that of tuberculosis is slow yet whose germ has a vitality and persistency unequalled by any other."

"When we turn to the total deaths, so far as the mortality rates are obtainable, the totals as a whole are so great and in some bands so enormous that nothing else than the epidemic prevalence of some disease will account for such mortality."

"What so greatly surprises one when the location of these bands, distant from other influences which tend towards demoralization and degeneration and in a district famous, and properly so, as a health resort for the White consumptive, is considered, is that the presence of tuberculosis can be even possible."

"The rate per thousand in the two Blackfoot bands located on the Alberta Plains 3,000 feet above the sea is 81.8."

"In the splendid Edmonton country 86.4."

"It is daily becoming apparent everywhere that tuberculosis, the result of bad house sanitation, can be largely eliminated by correct methods from the homes of our Indian population. It has decreased notably in dense populations, as in England, to 1.5 per thousand through improved sanitation."

"The Indian population of Canada has a mortality rate of more than double that of the whole population and in some Provinces more than three times."

"The one dominating cause of the excessive mortality everywhere is the lack of sanitary knowledge or of how to live in houses and the death rate is due to the same cause—Tuberculosis."

"From such houses infected children have been received into schools, notably the boarding and industrial schools, and in the school-room but especially in the dormitories—frequently overcrowded and ill ventilated—have been the agents of direct infection. Children infected in the schools have been sent home when too ill to remain at school or because of being a danger to the other scholars and have conveyed the disease to houses previously free."

"We naturally turn to the possibility of the construction at the most central points for several bands of a simple home—in many cases large double-walled tents strengthened with a frame when necessary, with proper floor, stoves, and such other requisites, so that several patients could be housed there comfortably and yet supplied with food from the bands, funds or rations."

"If in all the great cities of England where the people have a thousand years of Christianity to teach them how to live, district lady sanitary officers are a part of the necessary equipment of every executive health office, it scarcely needs any argument to prove that such an officer is absolutely essential to the good health of every Indian band as such exist to-day."

"The germ of the nursing idea has already existed for several years in the Brandon district, where two nurses have been attached to the schools of the agency."

A strong corroboration of the conclusions of Dr. Bryce is found in an address of Mr. Stewart, the Dominion Superintendent of Forestry, given in January last at Ottawa before the Committee of Agriculture and Colonization on his return from a trip through the Northwest :—

"The Indians of the far North are dying off rapidly chiefly owing to the prevalence of consumption. At Fort Simpson, one of the most important posts, the Indian population in 1887 was over 800. To-day it is less than 300. The prevalence of consumption is largely due to the fact that the Indians have contracted the White man's habits in an exaggerated form."

Dr. Bryce and Mr Stewart simply give utterance to the conclusions which have been arrived at by those who are most earnestly engaged in our Indian work. It seems to me that we shall be entirely wanting in our duty in this Indian work if we do not make as a part of the instruction given an education in the simple rules of life above suggested, and if we do not introduce as a branch of our undertaking persons who will give such instruction and will enlighten the Indians to the terrible danger that is in their midst and explain to them the means of diminishing, and, possibly, ultimately ending it. There is a very large field for improvement in this branch of our work.

If any corroboration of these statements be needed it is found in, to my mind, the following appalling fact, brought to my notice since I wrote the above. I have only been able to procure from one Diocese a record of the school children. In the Industrial school whose record is thus given :—133 children have in the fifteen years ending with 1906 passed through the school; of these 32 are reported as dead ! It appears to me that we approach very near to a criminal responsibility if we aid in carrying on a system which gives the above results. I begin to understand the statement of an official of the Department who advised me against investigating the records "as they would not give pleasant reading"; and of another who said—"If you are following up the question of what comes to the school children you had better begin with the cemetery !"

THE ESKIMO.

The Reverend Mr. Peck, who has worked so faithfully for many years, has called attention to the fact that the Eskimos have been peculiarly the children of our Church, it having been permitted to carry on its missionary effort among them up to the present with but little interference.

After a diligent study of the most interesting report of Mr. Lowe, the officer in charge of the Hudson's Bay expedition, made to Government in September, 1905, and called "The Cruise of the Neptune," and the reports of the Northwest Mounted Police, found among the official documents at Ottawa, I should judge that the number of Eskimos that we may be held responsible for would be about 3,000, distributed as follows :—

(1) In the Mackenzie River District, covering Herschel, Richards, and Baillie Islands, and extending a distance of 500 miles, from four to five hundred Eskimos;

(2) Along the west shore of Hudson's Bay from Fort Churchill to Chesterfield Inlet, about five hundred, and thence north to Repulse Bay, about five hundred more;

(3) On the east side of Hudson's Bay, from Fort George to Hudson's Strait, and thence east to Cape Chidley, and extending north to Cumberland Sound, about fifteen hundred more.

The first of these divisions is in the Diocese of Mackenzie River; the second is in the Diocese of Keewatin; and the third in the Diocese of Moosonee.

To reach Herschel Island, the station for work among the Eskimos in the westernmost of these three divisions, from Athabasca Landing, the present headquarters of the Bishop of Mackenzie River, would involve a large part of a year's journey of nearly two thousand miles. To reach Repulse Bay from Kenora, the present residence of the Bishop of Keewatin, would involve a journey of over two thousand miles; and to reach Cumberland Sound from Chapleau, the present residence of the Bishop of Moosonee, would involve a journey of over two thousand miles. Each of these journeys if it could be accomplished would probably last at least a year and an equally long time in returning. It would appear, therefore, if work is to be carried on efficiently among the Eskimos there must be some means devised for having a central point where the person or persons responsible for the work would be contented to live and from which he could direct, visit, and supervise all that is going on. It seems to me that no place better answers the above purpose than a location at Ashe Inlet, in the southern portion of Big Island, to the south of Baffin's Land, and on the north side of Hudson's Strait. At this point there is a permanent station for the working of Mica. There are two hundred or more of Eskimo congregated there and along the coast from thence to four hundred miles east and west and about four hundred more making about six hundred that could be touched from this station. Then from this place Blacklead and Kekerton Islands with from three to three hundred and fifty Eskimo and two native teachers could be visited. From this point, also, Hudson Strait, being but a little over fifty miles in width, could be touched and stations opened and visited if it were thought well to do so on the southern side of the Strait. If Ashe Inlet is selected, there should be at least two married men located there in order to carry on the work properly. The one attending to the spiritual welfare and the other looking after and instructing to a certain extent as do the Moravians in the industrial welfare of the natives.

A rough calculation shows that the cost might be as follows :—

The necessary buildings.....	\$2,000
The needed supplies for a year.....	750
Transportation from, say, St. John's, Nfld.	2,000
Salaries.....	750

Making in all..... \$5,500

Against this expense there are the following amounts promised :—
The C. M. S., \$750.00 a year; an initial grant of \$1,250.00; a block grant of \$1,000; or, \$3,000 in all.

This is a matter which will call for a good deal of consideration. It must be determined to what extent the Society should continue to aid the Eskimos in view of the other demands which are being made. It must ever be remembered that this is work in which we have been engaged for many years. That it is not taking up fresh work but is simply continuing to carry it on.

There is much difficulty in this Eskimo work. The C. M. S. reports in connection with the Herschel Island Mission :—

" Every Eskimo woman and almost every man is under the influence of the sailors, and while that is the case there is little chance of success in religious work among them."

I fear that wherever the White sailor is found and the Eskimo is working under or with him we must note that there are like results.

The following, tabulated from the statements sent in from the fourteen Missionary Dioceses, gives some particulars for the consideration of the members of the Board. All the returns and correspondence connected therewith are to be found at the office of the Society.

In some of the Dioceses it has been found impossible to give more than an approximation of the population. Where no return has been made the number has been approximated based on previous returns.

ALGOMA.

Total White Church population.....	16,355	
Total Indian Church population.....	617	
		16,972
40 Clergy ; 12 Catechists ; 9 Students.		
59 Parishes ; 120 Congregations ; 10 self-supporting Parishes.		
Amount received in 1906 from outside sources apart from M. S. C. C.....	\$ 5,536	80
Amount raised within Diocese by Missions and from Endowment.....	21,821	24
Total raised apart from M.S.C.C.....	\$27,358	04
One Industrial School, with attendance of 62, costing \$10,032 33.		
The Government Grant is \$3,593.00, leaving \$6,439.33 paid by the Church.		
There are also other expenses connected with other Indian schools and work.		
Amount asked from M.S.C.C. for 1908 is \$0,555.		

MOOSONEE.

Total White Church population.....	440*	
Total Indian Church population.....	3,700	
Total Eskimo Church population.....	360	
		4,500
*Missanabie District taken over by Bishop of Algoma.		
11 Clergy ; 13 Paid Lay-workers. 8 Stations ; 13 out-station.		
Amount received in 1906 apart from M.S.C.C.....	\$12,241	38
Amount spent on one school for maintenance, repairs, stipends of teachers, etc.....	3,730	00
		\$15,971 38

Amount asked from M.S.C.C. for 1908 :

Existing work.....	\$3,000	
New work : White in Abitibi.....	1,000	
Eskimo.....	2,000	
		<u>\$6,000</u>

KEEWATIN.

Total White Church population.....	4,500	
Total Indian Church population.....	3,000	
Total Eskimo Church population (not given).....		<u>7,500</u>

In the last report of the C.M.S. the total number of native Christians is given as 2,471.

In none of the Indian Missions are there fewer than 120 souls, and in some 600. In five out of six Northern Missions all the Indians belong to the Church of England. All the Indian Missions are assessed \$25 each, and this year all have paid that sum.

16 Clergy ; 10 paid Lay-Workers.

30 aided Missions ; 33 congregations ; 1 self-supporting Parish.

Amount received in 1906, apart from M.S.C.C..... \$9,581 78

Amount asked from M.S.C.C. for 1908..... 5,500 00

No Boarding Schools.

RUPERT'S LAND.

Total White Church population.....	56,650	
Total Indian Church population.....	3,350	
		<u>60,000</u>

95 Clergy ; 42 Lay Workers.

114 Parishes ; 310 Congregations ; 32 Self-supporting Parishes.

Amount received in 1906 apart from M.S.C.C..... \$84,297 00

Amount asked from M.S.C.C. for 1908..... \$10,450 00

No new work is included in this. For this a special grant of \$500 from S.P.G. will probably be spent.

QU'APPELLE.

Total White Church population (approximately).....	27,000	
Total Indian Church population.....	200	
		<u>27,200</u>

In 1906 there were reported 48 clergy ; 7 paid lay workers ; 17 self-supporting Parishes ; 21 aided Missions ; 6 Congregations.

This year's report states : 11 new centres occupied ; 8 new fields which should be occupied at once.

Amount received in 1906, apart from M.S.C.C..... \$14,962 40

Amount asked from M.S.C.C. for 1908..... 10,000 00

One Indian Boarding School—Gordon's, with about 30 pupils.

The Church gives \$550 towards its maintenance.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Total White Church population (approximately)....	30,000	
Total Indian Church population.....	3,534	
		<u>33,534</u>

In the last report of the C.M.S. the total number of native Christians is given as 3,286.

33 Clergymen ; 79 paid Lay-Workers.

5 Stations ; 40 white and 11 Indian ; 204 Outstations, 175 white and 29 Indian ; 4 self-supporting Parishes.

Amount received in 1906, apart from M.S.C.C., \$14,487.00.

Amount asked from M.S.C.C. for 1908, \$26,323.00, of which \$12,200 is for extension work.

No Church money, except a few direct gifts, goes to Indian schools.

CALGARY.

Total White Church population.....	18,000
Total Indian Church population.....	415
Total Chinese Church population.....	6

18,421

55 Clergy ; 3 Students ; 4 paid Lay Readers ; about 20 Voluntary Readers.

45 Missions ; 148 Congregations ; 9 self-supporting Parishes.

Amount received in 1906, apart from M.S.C.C..... \$21,826 69

Amount asked from M.S.C.C. for 1908..... 15,450 00

of which \$1,500 is for extension work and \$4,000 for Indian work.

There are four Boarding Schools with a total attendance of 123, or an average attendance of 108, on which the net amount expended in 1906 was, as per statement of the Secretary of the

Diocese..... \$13,317 50

Or, including stipends of Missionaries who are ex-officio

Principals of the Schools, \$1,640 more, or a total of..... \$14,957 50

The report of Archdeacon Tims makes this expenditure \$16,647.92.

The Government grant was \$7,679.40, leaving \$7,278.10 paid by the Church, of which the M.S.C.C. and W.A. contributed \$4,040.40.

The memorandum of expenses includes :

Salary of Diocesan Secretary and expenses connected with Diocesan organization..... \$1,500 00

Houses and travelling..... 500 00

Salary and travelling expenses of Travelling Missionary..... 1,500 00

Two additional Indian clergy on Blood and Piegan Reserves..... 1,200 00

KOOTENAY.

Total White Church population..... 5,000.

All the Indians, about 1,500 in all, are Roman Catholics.

17 Clergy ; 2 paid Lay Workers.

19 Parishes ; 40 Congregations ; 9 self-supporting Parishes.

Amount received in 1906 apart from M.S.C.C. \$8,427 91

Amount asked from M.S.C.C. for 1908..... 4,540 00

NEW WESTMINSTER.

No statement received.

COLUMBIA.

Total White Church population..... 7,000

Total Indian Church population..... 570

Total Chinese Church population..... 30

7,600

26 Clergy ; 6 paid Lay-Workers.

25 Parishes ; 40 Congregations ; 8 self-supporting Parishes.

Amount received in 1906 apart from M.S.C.C..... \$5,871 00

Amount asked from M.S.C.C. for 1908 for existing work... 2,500 00

The Indian Schools cost \$4,126, but a large proportion of the pupils come from the Diocese of Caledonia.

The Chinese Mission is beset with difficulty, as practically no new children are admitted. The few Church members, however, value the services of the missionary. The total Chinese population is about 4,000, and the annual cost of the work is :

Stipend of Missionary..... \$960 00

Other expenses..... 400 00

\$1,360 00

CALEDONIA.

Total White Church population..... 559

Total Indian Church population..... 2,300

Total Chinese Church population..... 5

Total Japanese Church population..... 10

2,874

11 Clergy ; 12 paid Lay Workers ; 17 aided Missions.
 Amount received in 1906 apart from M.S.C.C. \$4,422 28
 Amount asked from M.S.C.C. for 1908. 2,800 00

YUKON.

Total White Church population..... 600
 Total Indian Church population..... 460
1,060

In the last report of the C.M.S. the total number of native Christians is given as 355.

7 Clergy ; 2 paid Lay Workers ; 8 aided Missions ; 10 Congregations.
 Amount received in 1906 apart from M.S.C.C. \$3 343 91
 Amount asked from M.S.C.C. for 1908. 6 000 00

In the memorandum of needs are :

Bishop's stipend..... \$2,500 00
 Travelling Missionary..... 1,500 00
 Clergy for White work..... 6,250 00
 Lay Workers, White work..... 1,640 00

To be provided from outside sources..... \$11,890 00
5,890 00

\$6,000 00

MACKENZIE RIVER.

Total White Church population..... 100
 Total Indian Church population..... 900
 Total Eskimo Church population..... 400
1,400

In the last report of the C.M.S. the total number of native Christians is given as 313.

7 Clergy ; 13 paid Lay Workers.
 5 Stations ; 7 Out-stations—some visited once a year.
 Amount received in 1906 apart from M.S.C.C. \$10,274 24
 Amount asked from M.S.C.C. for 1908. 5,100 00

of which \$1,500 is to replace an overdraft in 1906.
 There is one Boarding School, with 30 scholars, besides day scholars, the cost of which is \$4,150.00. The Government Grant is \$2,080.

ATHABASCA.

Total White Church population..... 400
 Total Indian Church population..... 400
800

In the last report of the C.M.S. the total number of native Christians is given as 511.

4 White Clergy ; 6 Indian Clergy ; 17 paid Lay Workers.
 8 aided Missions ; 19 Congregations—some visited only once a year.
 Amount received in 1906 apart from M.S.C.C. \$10,334 08
 Amount asked from M.S.C.C. for 1908. 6,500 00

Eight Indian half-breed boarding and day schools, with fifteen teachers and helpers, and about 160 pupils.

The cost of the Indian Schools for stipends of teachers and maintenance is \$4,270, of which the Government pays \$2,877.60.

I shall feel obliged if, on the receipt of this paper there are any mistakes to be corrected or suggestions to be made, a letter be forthwith sent to the General Secretary of the M.S.C.C., 43 Confederation Life Buildings, Toronto, in order that the Committee may consider and act upon the information given.